

Jarbidge Mountains of northern Nevada with disjuncts near Drewsey in Harney County, Oregon. (R. Barneby. 1989. *loc. cit.*)

Significance. This collection near the Oregon-Idaho border represents a connection between the disjunct populations near Drewsey, OR and those in the Independence Mountains in Nevada, separated by about 200 km from each.

ELATINE BRACHYSPERMA A. Gray (ELATINACEAE).—Malheur Co., in Antelope Creek drainage 6.5 km northeast to turnoff to Anderson Crossing en route to Peacock Lake, about 32 km northeast of McDermitt, NV, in muds of shore of small reservoir with *Downingia laeta*, *Veronica peregrina*, *Psilocarphus brevissimus*, *Plagiobothrys hispidulus*, and *Juncus bufonius*, 42°19.631'N 117°36.099'W, 1650 m, 27 June 2006, D. Mansfield 06-113 (CIC).

Previous knowledge. This plant is irregularly distributed throughout much of the western U. S.

Significance. This collection is a range extension from other known populations.

HETERANTHERA DUBIA (Jacq.) MacMill. (PONTERIACEAE).—Malheur Co., at confluence of West Little Owyhee River and Owyhee River, growing in river about 0.5 km above Five Bar, Drummond Basin Quad, T36S R47E S15 SW ¼, 42°26.4'N 117°11.0'W, 1340 m, 10 July 2002, D. Mansfield 02-828 with H. Kugler, H. Nielsen, and J. Loelrke (CIC); along Owyhee River about 1.5 km upriver from Three Forks and just below Warm Springs, in a pond created by high water river channel with *Potamogeton strictifolius*, *P. nodosus*, *P. alpinus*, *P. foliosus*, *Scirpus acutus*, and *Typhus latifolia*, 42°31.84'N 117°11.06'W, 1200 m, July 19 2006, D. Mansfield 06-222 (CIC).

Previous knowledge. Widely distributed but with few records from the Intermountain West.

Significance. These collections in the Owyhee River drainage are range extensions from Lake County Oregon (Oregon Plant Atlas, *loc. cit.*) and the Modoc Plateau in California (USDA Plants Database, *loc. cit.*).

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WYOMING

AMPHICARPAEA BRACTEATA (L.) Fernald (FABACEAE).—Crook Co., headwaters of Middle Fork of Hay Creek, Bear Lodge Mts., T54N R62W S7 and 17, 1298–1329 m. Growing on creek banks, terraces, and a seasonally-flooded channel in a deep wooded valley, with *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Corylus cornuta*, *Betula papyrifera*, 25 Jun 2008, J. Larson 11253 (RM); same site, 30 Jul 2008, J. Larson 11336 (RM).

Previous knowledge. Widespread in eastern North America, previously known from the southern Black Hills, Pennington Co., South Dakota (Great Plains Flora Association. 1977. Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains. Iowa State University Press. Ames, IA).

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a second record for the Black Hills region.

ASTRAGALUS DIVERSIFOLIUS A. Gray (FABACEAE).—Sweetwater Co., Chain Lakes, Circle Bar Lake and Mud Lake, Great Divide Basin, T23N R93W S4 and

5; T23N R91W S7 and 18; T23N R92 W S12 and 13; T24N R95W S5 and 6; T25N R95W S33; 1981–2018 m. Growing on alkaline meadows around playa lakes, with *Pyrrocoma lanceolata*, *Triglochin maritima*, *Spartina gracilis*, *Sporobolus airoides*, *Carex praegracilis*. 30 Jun 2007, B. Heidel 2935 (RM); 1 Jul 2007, B. Heidel 2939 (RM); 4 Jul 2008, B. Heidel 3160, 3161 (RM, BYU), confirmed by S. Welsh; same site, 24 Jul 2008, B. Heidel and J. Larson 3181 (RM, BYU, NY), confirmed by S. Welsh; same site, 26 Aug 2008, B. Heidel 3237 (RM).

Previous knowledge. First collected by Thomas Nuttall on the 1834 Wyeth Expedition from “Sandy plains of the Colorado of the West, near the sources of the Platte”, generally referring to the Green River Basin, Wyoming, Nuttall s.n. (holotype at BM, isotypes at GH, K, NY, PH). Also known from widely-separated areas in east-central Idaho, southwestern edge of the Salt Lake Desert in eastern Juab and western Tooele Cos., Utah, and Spring Valley in southern White Pine Co., Nevada (R. Barneby. 1964. Atlas of North American *Astragalus*. Memoirs of the New York Botanic Garden, Vol. 13, NYBG Press, Bronx, NY; S. Welsh. 2007. North American Species of *Astragalus* Linnaeus: a taxonomic revision. Brigham Young University Press. Provo, UT; A. Tiehm. 1984. Madroño 31:123–127; J. Morefield. 2001. Nevada Rare Plant Atlas, <http://heritage.nv.gov/atlas/atlas.html>; Idaho Conservation Data Center. 2009. Idaho Special Status Plants, <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/tech/CDC/plants/>; Utah Native Plant Society. 2009. Utah Rare Plant Guide, <http://www.utahrareplants.org/>).

Significance. First recent records for Wyoming, over 420 km from the nearest historic station in Bingham Co., Idaho and over 450 km from Juab Siding in Juab Co., Utah.

CAREX FOENEA Willd. (syn. *CAREX AENEA* Fernald) (CYPERACEAE).—Crook Co., headwaters of Middle Fork of Hay Creek, Bear Lodge Mts., T54N R62W S17, 1262 m. Growing in a spring-fed, marshy opening in deep, wooded valley, with *Carex pellita*, *Salix hebbiana*. 25 Jun 2008, B. Heidel and J. Larson 3141 (RM, MICH, SDC), confirmed by A. A. Reznicek.

Previous knowledge. Widespread in northern North America (J. Mastroguissepe et al. 2002. *Carex* section *Ovales* in Flora of North American Editorial Committee, eds. Flora of North America North of Mexico. Vol. 23. Oxford University Press, New York, NY), in northeastern South Dakota and more recently recognized from the Black Hills in Custer Co., South Dakota, 23 Jun 1998, J.R. Johnson 527 (SDC) annotated by G. Larson. Previous reports of *Carex foenea* for Wyoming (R. D. Dorn. 2001. Vascular Plants of Wyoming, 3rd ed., Mountain West Publishing. Cheyenne, WY) were based on *C. siccata* Dewey.

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a second record for the Black Hills region.

CAREX INTUMESCENS Rudge (CYPERACEAE).—Crook Co., headwaters of Middle Fork of Hay Creek, Bear Lodge Mts., T54N R62W S17, 1256 m. Growing at a spring and spring-fed wetland in a deep, wooded valley, with *Carex disperma*, *C. interior*, *C. vulpinoidea*, 30 Jul 2008, B. Heidel 3202 (RM).

Previous knowledge. Widespread in eastern North America, previously known from streams feeding out of the crystalline core and metamorphic portions of the central Black Hills in Custer and Pennington Cos., South Dakota (G. E. Larson and J. R. Johnson. 1999.

Plants of the Black Hills and Bear Lodge Mountains. South Dakota Agricultural Station, B732. Brookings, SD). Previous unpublished reports of *C. intumescens* in Wyoming were based on a misidentification.

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension in the Black Hills region.

CAREX SCOPARIA Schkuhr ex Willd. (CYPERACEAE).—Crook Co., headwaters of Middle Fork of Hay Creek, Bear Lodge Mts., T54N R62W S17, 1280 m. Growing along an open sandy creek bank of wet meadow vegetation in a deep, wooded valley, with *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Glyceria grandis*, *Scirpus microcarpus*, 30 Jul 2008, J. Larson 11356 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Widespread in North America, previously known from the Black Hills in Lawrence Co. (Great Plains Flora Association, 1977, *loc. cit.*), Custer and Pennington Cos. (SDC), South Dakota.

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension in the Black Hills region.

FIMBRISTYLIS PUBERULA (Michx.) Vahl var. *INTERIOR* (Britt.) Kral (CYPERACEAE).—Niobrara Co., Niobrara River, T31N R60W S7 and S18, 1445 m. Growing in a broad, sub-irrigated wet meadow in open plains, with *Panicum virgatum*, *Equisetum laevigatum*, *Muhlenbergia richardsonis*, *Elymus trachycaulus*, *Pedicularis pulchella*, 5 Aug 2006, B. Heidel 2875 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Known from southwestern, central and southern Great Plains states including Nebraska and Utah, previously known from Sioux Co., Nebraska (R. B. Kaul et al. 2006. The Flora of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE).

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension from Sioux Co., Nebraska.

SCIRPUS PENDULUS Muhl. (CYPERACEAE).—Converse Co., Duck Creek, a tributary of the Cheyenne River, T37N R73W S14, 1527 m. Growing in sub-irrigated wet meadow between scattered cottonwood groves in open plains, with *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Schoenoplectus pungens*, *Equisetum laevigatum*, *Elymus trachycaulus*, *Juncus longistylis*, 15 Aug 2006, B. Heidel 2882 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Widespread in eastern North America, eastern Great Plains, southern states, Colorado, California and Oregon, previously known from Boulder Co., Colorado *Weber 5011* (CU), where possibly a nursery escape (W. A. Weber and R. C. Wittmann, 2001. Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope, 3rd ed., University Press of Colorado, Boulder, CO).

Significance. First record for Wyoming.

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MEXICO

SALVIA BRANDEGEEI MUNZ (LAMIACEAE).—Baja California, the bay of San Quintín, saddle and gentle

slopes on eastern side of volcano 'Riveroll'—the most northern of the cluster of volcanoes near N30.48910, W-116.01684, 399 ft. 28 March 2008, Sula Vanderplank, Jorge Ochoa, Dylan Hannon and Duncan Bell 080328-14 (RSA); on sandy east- to northeast-facing hillside above and west of the top of a prominent, steep, small rocky vernal waterfall, on the east (inland) slope of the cone, adjacent to the area where large-scale mining is taking place near the summit. Growing with *Hazardia berberidis*, *Marah macrocarpa*, *Ephedra californica*, *Artemisia californica*, *Lycium andersonii*, *Aesulus parryi*, *Lasthenia californica*, *Oenothera wigginsii*, *Crassula connata*, *Encelia californica*, *Helianthus niveus*, *Nemacaulis denudata*, *Euphorbia misera*, *Dichlostennum pulchellum*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, *Amblyopappus pusillus*, *Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii*, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, and *Lastarriaea coriacea*. This population has approximately 130 plants and has probably already been impacted directly by local mining activities.

Previous knowledge. The core range of *S. brandegeei* is in coastal northwestern Baja California. Records indicate that it occurs from the area near El Retiro (between Punta Banda and Santo Tomás) in the north, to Punta Colonet (Herbarium specimens: SD; RSA; UCR; BCMEX; HCIB; P.A. Munz 1974. A Flora of Southern California, University of California Press, Berkeley). A disjunct northern population is known from Santa Rosa Island (Averett, D. E., and K. R. Neisess, in J. C. Hickman [ed.] 1993, The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, University of California Press, Berkeley; P.A. Munz 1974, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. The collection from the bay of San Quintín represents a southern range extension of ca 100 km from the nearest known population in Colonet. Given the small number of plants and populations this may represent a significant increase in the global numbers for this species. *Salvia brandegeei* is considered Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere (list 1b.2) and has a global rank of G2 (California Native Plant Society (CNPS), 2008. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v7-08b). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Jun. 7, 2008 from <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>). Many of the plants are >2 m across and appear senescent, with often a high proportion of dead branches; few young plants were observed. Native sand bees (*Anthophora* sp.) were seen visiting the flowers repeatedly. In addition to herbarium vouchers, live material was collected as cuttings, one cutting from each of approximately 50 individuals, to be grown at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, and seed collection is pending. It is hoped that, should this population disappear from mining or other activity, some representation of it will exist *ex situ* into the future.

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